

The Topeka State Journal.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

FINAL DAY IS HERE.

Enormous Crowds Throng the Capitol Galleries.

At Washington to Hear the Closing Speeches.

Of the Great Tariff Debate of the Century.

ALMOST IN A PANIC.

Scenes Never Before Witnessed in the Galleries.

Men and Women Jammed In to Suffocation.

POLICE CALLED ON

To Prevent Death and Injury in the Crowd.

The Votes Indicate the Tariff Bill's Passage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The tariff debate on the Wilson bill, which has occupied the attention of the house for four weeks, closed today with an unrivaled burst of oratory. Crisp, Reed and Wilson, the giants of the house, came forward in the closing hours to prosecute and defend the great issue—the immigration of a new economic system on the greatest republic of the world.

Attracted by anticipation of field day and speeches of the leaders, the Washington populace turned out en masse to witness it. Long before 10 o'clock, the public galleries, the "bleachers" of the American forum, were black with people. Behind the seats, banked against the doors and walls were others straining to get sight of the arena below. The reserved galleries also were thronged, and even in the president's gallery there was no vacant seat. The crowded galleries looked down upon a sea of faces.

The crush in the lobbies leading to the upper galleries of the house exceeded anything in the recollection of the capital police. Men and women struggled and fought for positions which would lead to the galleries. Women were frightened and cried to get out of the general mass of humanity.

The elevators carried up loads only to find an impossible barrier at the upper doors, so that the loads had to be carried down. One woman in the elevator, finding that she could not get out and that the elevator hung at the top unable to discharge its burden, fainted. A large man fought desperately at the upper inflexible door of the galleries for admission and failing to make headway, jumped on the backs of the crowd and scrambled over heads, crushing hats and smashing heads until landed within the walls of the chamber.

The officers were powerless to keep the crowd in subjection. The sergeant-at-arms of the house telephoned to the city police headquarters for a detail of men, and a lieutenant and a squad of policemen went to the house galleries to assist the regular capital police in preventing a riot.

By the time of their arrival the excitement had subsided somewhat, many having fought their way in, while others, frightened by the confusion, were glad to make their escape. No one was injured.

Leaders Accorded Ovations.

The leaders on both sides were accorded ovations as they entered the hall. As ex-Speaker Reed pushed through one of the lobby doors on his way to his seat, the galleries recognized him and the applause which greeted his appearance was prolonged for fully half a minute. Mr. Reed bowed his acknowledgments. A similar demonstration occurred when Speaker Crisp, dignified and erect, ascended the rostrum and called the house to order.

The speeches were not to begin until noon, according to the special order. At 11:30 the house went into the committee of the whole, for further consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Richardson took the chair and announced the pending question was to close the debate on the amendments to the barley schedule. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Warner, the tellers, took their places. The members came forward to be counted. The public was being treated to a taste of the laborious and uninteresting parliamentary work of perfecting a bill in the committee of the whole. The motion was carried by 159 to nothing.

The chairman of the committee of the whole stated the pending amendment to be on Mr. Tracy's amendment to the committee's amendment to increase the duty on barley and barley malt to 40 per cent ad valorem. This was lost 81 to 109.

Mr. Fleckner's (Rep., S. D.) amendment to substitute the present duty was also lost.

Mr. Payne's (Rep., N. Y.) substitute (20 cents per bushel on barley) shared the same fate, 81-108.

Fighting for Time.

The vote would then have recurred upon the committee's amendment, when Mr. Wilson interposed with a substitute to place barley on the free list. This was voted down without division, and Mr. Lockwood (Dem.) of New York, offered another substitute to make the duty 10 and 20 cents respectively on barley and barley malt. To this Mr. Payne offered an amendment. It was quickly voted down.

Mr. Lockwood, who was still industriously sparing for time, demanded a division and tellers on each vote. His amendment was lost.

Mr. Tuway (Rep., Minn.) offered an amendment to make the duty 20 cents per bushel, and it too fell by the wayside. But the purpose for which the filibustering had been inaugurated was successful. The seconds were ticking away. The two hands of the clock op-

posite the speaker's chair were pointing to noon as the tellers took their places on this motion.

Before the vote could be taken, Chairman Richardson rapped loudly for order. "The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived," said he, "the committee will now rise and report this bill to the house." The speaker re-assembled in the rostrum and a gavel was passed to him. Mr. Richardson stepped around to the area in front of the speaker's chair, and according to parliamentary formula, reported that the committee of the whole had laid under consideration House Bill No. 4864 (tariff bill) and reported it to the house with sundry amendments. The speaker then announced that three hours would be allowed for closing debate.

"The chair recognizes the gentleman from Maine," said the speaker, with a last rap of the gavel for order.

Ex-Speaker Reed Eases to Speak.

Mr. Reed rose from the center of the Republican side amid the wild cheering and hand clapping of the galleries and the buzzes of his party friends about him. Mr. Reed frowned and shook his head as though the demonstrations were distasteful to him. He waited for the applause to cease. Standing in the aisle clad in a long Prince Albert coat, with head erect and defiant, he looked the physical and intellectual giant.

He began to speak low, slowly and deliberately, in the voice that has become so familiar to the people. There is an aggressiveness in Mr. Reed's speech which counts for more than rhetoric. He spoke today with his back to his friends, his face to the floor across the aisle. Save for his ringing voice the drop of a pin could have been heard. [Mr. Reed's speech will be found on page 3.]

Throughout Mr. Reed's speech he was frequently interrupted with applause and at times the Democrats boomed in the general language of his criticisms. When at 1:30 o'clock, glancing at the clock, which noted that his time had expired, the eloquent Republican entered upon his brief peroration there was an intense silence throughout the house.

His closing reference to that former illustrious leader, Lincoln, was made in a low voice, which could hardly have been caught, had not every ear on the floor and in the galleries been strained to catch every word. As he closed, his left hand was raised high in one of the few gestures which had marked his speech.

As his hand fell and the speech closed,

generous applause by his Democratic associates on the floor.

Mr. Crisp was greeted with applause when he said the thirty years of protection was a period of unrest, during which the masses of the people had constantly rebelled against the heavy burdens of taxation. The people had always been stilled at the polls by the Republicans promises to reduce the tariff, but once unsuccessful at the polls, the Republicans surrendered themselves body and soul to the manufacturing classes. This speaker declared that the gentleman (Mr. Reed) had throughout his speech refrained from the arguments of reason had clinging to those of prejudice.

He pointed to China as an example of what had resulted from a protective policy of hundreds of years, which had ought to make China rich by trading with itself.

Mr. Wilson Next Arose.

Mr. Wilson arose after Mr. Crisp. He was greeted with great cheers. He said Mr. Reed had forced him into course of congressional procedure and had recited a set oration with the old set phrases of protection "sickled over with the pale hue of philosophy."

Turning to the subject in hand, Mr. Wilson eloquently portrayed the advance of freedom. This bill, he said, was but one of these advances. No McKinley bill could stem the advance of human progress.

Great causes could not be laughed or ridiculed away, and the gentleman from Maine could not draw from his army of sarcasm and wit enough to stop the advance of the cause of lightening the burdens of taxation.

Referring to an income tax, Mr. Wilson said he had not wanted it attached to this bill, but once so attached, he supported it with all the loyalty at his command. There was continued applause as Mr. Wilson denied the charges of sectionalism.

THE HARLEY AMENDMENT.

The First Test Vote Sustaining the Bill Taken This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—On the first call the barley amendment was defeated by a vote of 170 to 168.

It was significant as the first test vote, sustaining the bill. The amendment making barley 22 cents and barley malt 32 cents per bushel was lost—129 to 197.

NO INTERFERENCE.

Republicans Will Decide Against Meddling in Hawaiian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Republican substitute for the McCrea resolution on Hawaii was reported to the house this morning. Representatives Hir of Illinois, and Bellamy of Ohio, to whom the minority members of the foreign affairs committee have delegated the work of framing the substitute, appeared at the capitol yesterday for the first time in a week, both having been detained by illness.

It is thought by other Republicans members of the committee that the substitute will be a brief and clear declaration against the interference of this administration with the provisional government. No report upon the McCrea resolution was made by the Democrats of the committee, so it is not incumbent upon the Republicans to make a report on their substitute.

Hawaiian Investigation About Ended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—There will be very few, if many more, witnesses before the Hawaiian investigating committee, Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee, also expressed gratification that the end was in sight, as the work less than a session and more prolonged than was at first contemplated. Senator Morgan said no report would probably be made for ten days or two weeks and the estimate is more likely to be too short than too long.

HORNBLOWER WED.

The Senate May Reject Him, But Mrs. Emily Nelson Likes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Wm. B. Hornblower, lately rejected by the senate as the successor of Justice Blatchford, on the supreme bench, and Mrs. Emily S. Nelson, daughter of Wm. F. Sanford, was married last evening at St. James Episcopal church by Rev. Dr. Cornelius Smith. The flowers brought out another burst of applause.

The roses were placed on Mr. Reed's desk, and he retired to the cloak room, where he was the center of congratulatory demonstrations by his colleagues, lasting many minutes.



"His left hand raised high."

GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

The Public Generally Believes the Fall Mail Gazette's Story.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Sir Algernon West's words are, 'The statement that Mr. Gladstone has definitely decided, or decided at all to resign, is untrue, obviously all turns upon the exact meaning which attaches to the word decision.' This whole denial is an elaborate endeavor to preface his supporters for the step he has decided to take. It is now manifest that his tenure of office is limited to months, if not to weeks. His withdrawal means the disruption of the party and a general reconstruction of all parties. This with the possible exception of Mr. Gladstone's personal regard for home rule is the most important political event since the repeal of the corn laws."

While the Liberal papers generally prefer to be satisfied with the denial, others are inclined to partially agree that the answer is a riddle. The majority of the general public is inclined to think that the report is true.

TOPEKA MAN INTERESTED.

In a \$30,000 Failure at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1.—Kewell & Waples, furniture dealers at 1212 and 1223 Main street, made an assignment this morning to Wm. L. Mitchell, for the benefit of their creditors. The value of the stock is about \$30,000.

This assignment was made subject to three chattel mortgages.

John B. Caldwell of Topeka, holds one of the mortgages for \$4,000.

Railroad Wages Restored.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 1.—General Superintendent A. E. Wiley of the Rio Grande & Western, yesterday issued an order restoring the wages of all engineers, firemen and trainmen on that line. Wages were reduced 10 per cent last October and the increase in business makes restoration over the system possible. The order went into effect this morning.



SPEAKER REED.

THE GOLD BONDS.

Senators Take Up the Question of Their Issue.

Senator Peffer Wants Information from Carlisle.

A LETTER IS READ.

From Ex-Secretary Foster Denying the Story.

That He Had Plates Ready for Printing Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The galleries of the senate were crowded today, but the throng of visitors was probably the overflow from those attracted by the great tariff debate in the house.

Senator Hill of New York, presented a resolution of the New York legislature congratulating the president on his abandonment of his Hawaian policy and protesting against the Wilson tariff bill.

"Some of the world politicians looked with contempt on the effects of the ladies, but next morning the women's power was shown to a marked degree. Women voted first for men of the highest moral, social and political integrity, many of whom were not always conspicuous for ability, experience or education."

"Women have always shown at the ballot box that they are capable of resenting an injury and of punishing an enemy. Altogether the result of the women's first vote in the politics of this country appears to have given satisfaction with the very natural exception of a few disappointed politicians for whom she did not vote, and possibly the brewery interests."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

How It Works in New Zealand—They are Pretty Smooth Politicians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—John S. Connolly, United States counsel at Auckland, has reported to the state department on woman suffrage in New Zealand. Until 1889 plural voting existed in New Zealand. One person exercised the franchise it is said, during the progress of an election 32 times. This person possessed property in several electoral districts. The parliament next elected was naturally liberal, the conservatives joined forces with the temperance people for woman suffrage. In the succeeding election, however, showed the women to be non-conservative, but largely liberal.

The consul says of the first election at which women voted: "I went around all day from one polling precinct to another and I am pleased to record the fact that I was agreeably surprised to notice the cool and deliberate manner in which they discharged their functions as enfranchised citizens. Throughout the day the utmost good order prevailed. Not a drunk in man was seen during voting hours. Women were as actively engaged in canvassing as were the men and they proved themselves formidable antagonists to many old-time electorating agents."

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CHICAGO'S BIG CANAL.

Five Millions Spent And It Will Cost \$20,000,000 More.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—J. M. Duffy, secretary of the Chicago sanitary district, is at the Shoreham, and talked enthusiastically about the big canal which the district has in construction and which in time is to bring about a complete waterway between Chicago and the gulf.

The plan was originally formed to meet a sanitary necessity. The sewage of the city of Chicago being emptied into the Chicago river, however, and thence in the lake, was polluting the city's water supply. The plan was then formed to carry the water from the Chicago river back thirty-three miles to Joliet and into the Des Plaines river, thence into the Illinois and Mississippi. The water is to be carried by means of a great canal 200 feet wide, eighteen feet deep and thirty-three miles long.

The sanitary district which is a municipal corporation and draws a tax of half of 1 per cent on the assessed valuation of Chicago cannot make provision for navigation, that being a function of the United States government and this latter advantage of the plan, though perhaps the most important, is nominally only incidental.

Senator Sherman read a letter in which ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster denies that in January last he had ordered the preparation of plates for the issuing of bonds generally. He had however, after the 3 per cent bond bill passed the senate at the time, caused plates to be issued for these bonds, but for none other.

Interrupting at this juncture, Senator Vest secured unanimous consent that the bill for site and erection of a new government printing office, should be made a special order for next Wednesday, and be considered until disposed of.

Senator Stewart (Rep.) then took the floor on the bond resolution.

CANT FIGHT IN INDIANA.

Gov. Matthews Says Corbett-Jackson Fight Can't Occur There.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—In answer to the announcement that the Roby Athletic club would offer a purse of \$40,000 and pay a license of \$20,000 to the state for the Corbett-Jackson fight, Governor Matthews said that no such proposition had been submitted to him.

He regarded it as an idle rumor. Governor Matthews added that neither the Corbett-Jackson fight nor any other prize fight would take place in Indiana so long as he had the power to prevent it.

TODAY'S TELEGRAPH TIPS.

Mr. Childs' condition remains unchanged.

All the bonds offered by Carlisle have been taken.

Cook's elevator at Vermillion, Kans., one of the largest on the Central Branch, burned last night.

The health of the exar has so far improved that his physicians pronounce him to be entirely out of danger.